



# State of Missouri Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act Annual Report – 2006





**Matt Blunt, Governor**

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**Missouri Emergency Response Commission**

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# State of Missouri Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act

## Annual Report – 2006

### Executive Summary

This report addresses the activities associated with the State of Missouri Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act 11CSR 10-11.210 for the year 2006.

**Background:** Division 10, Chapter 11 of the Rules of Public Safety title 11CSR 10-11.210 established a statewide hazardous material safety program, created the Missouri Emergency Response Commission and provides for the creation of Hazardous Material Emergency Response Accounts in each county. Title 11CSR 10-11.210 further defines the powers and duties of the Missouri Emergency Management Agency, the Missouri Emergency Response Commission, the counties and the local governments with regard to the imposition of obligations and appropriate penalties for inappropriate actions by certain handlers of hazardous materials. The Missouri Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act formalized county compliance with the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 intended to improve offsite safety around chemical facilities. Title 11CSR 10-11.210 designates the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) as the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), which is required by SARA Title III. Further, it creates a supplemental emergency preparedness funding base for chemical emergency preparedness at the county and state levels based upon fees collected from the chemical industry. The fees enable the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to prepare offsite response plans, acquire response team equipment, develop public “Right-to-Know” education programs, conduct chemical industry awareness and compliance programs; as well as conduct relevant training, drills and exercises. 11CSR 10-11.210 fulfills critical needs in the emergency management community by defining obligations, liabilities, penalties, and hazardous materials response team standards. The “Spill Bill” 260.500-260.550 benefits more than local fire companies through the reimbursement of expenses incurred related to responses to hazardous material spills.



The requirement applies to owners and operators of manufacturing facilities that have ten or more full-time employees that are in Standard Industrial Classification codes 20 through 39, and that manufacture, process or import 25,000 pounds of a listed toxic chemical. Subject facilities must report these emissions annually by March 1 for the preceding calendar year. The federal Form R, “Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Form,:” is used. Copies are provided to EPA and MERC.

# **Missouri Emergency Response Commission**

## **Mission Statement**

*The mission of the Missouri Emergency Response Commission is to protect public health and the environment by assisting communities with chemical incident prevention, preparedness, response and recovery; and by receiving, processing and reporting on chemical information received under the community right-to-know laws.*



The Missouri Emergency Response Commission at the July 2007 meeting: Seated from left MERC Chairman Brad Willett (Industry), SEMA Director Ron Reynolds, and State Senator Rita Heard Days. Standing from left Chester A. Cully (Transporter of Hazardous Materials), State Representative Michael Parson, State Representative Kenny Jones, and Alan Reinkemeyer (DNR Environmental Services Program). Not attending the meeting were: Pattonville/Bridgetown Terrace Fire Chief Robert S. Arnold (Fire Service), Kansas City Police Chief James D. Corwin (Law Enforcement), Cape Girardeau County Presiding Commissioner Gerald Jones (Local Government), Diana G. Fendya, R.N. (General Public), and State Senator John Griesheimer.

# 11CSR 10-11 Facilities And Chemical Reporting

## Emergency Response Planning Facilities

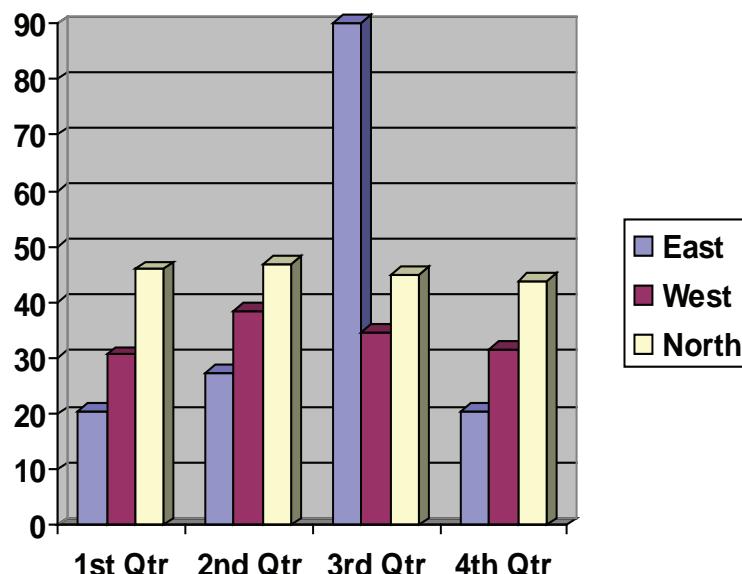
11CSR 10-11 requires the reporting company to coordinate with Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) to prepare an off-site emergency response plan for each facility that has one or more extremely hazardous substances (EHS) at or above EPA specified quantities.

SARA Title III, Section 302, require that any facility with one or more of the listed EHS in quantities at or greater than the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) listed notify the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the LEPC within 60 days after any change which would make the facility subject to planning requirements.

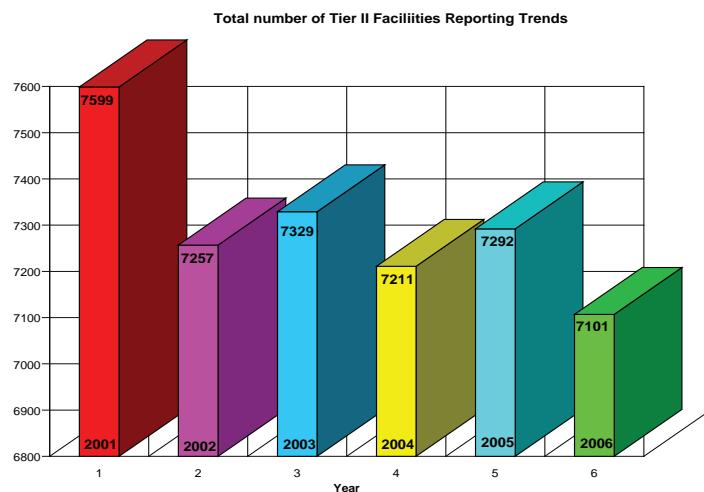
### Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory (For Tier II) Facilities:

SARA Title III requires the owner/operator of any facility which is required to prepare and have available a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for a hazardous chemical under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, and regulations promulgated under that Act, to prepare and submit an emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form to the appropriate LEPC and fire department with jurisdiction over the facility, and to the Council. Missouri adopted the federal Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form – Tier II. The Tier II is required annually by March 1<sup>st</sup> for the proceeding calendar year when the chemicals at the facility meet or exceed designated thresholds at any one time. For SARA Title III Extremely Hazardous Substances, it is 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantity, whichever is less. For all other hazardous substances which require an MSDS, the threshold is 10,000 pounds. Public entities are excluded from this requirement. Six categories of hazardous substances are exempted: Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-regulated products; articles; household packaged products, chemicals used in research labs, hospitals or other medical facilities under the direct supervision of a technically qualified person; substances used in routine agriculture operations; and fertilizers held for sale by a retailer. For the 2006 calendar/reporting year, 7,101 facilities submitted reports on 23,173 chemicals.

**Table 1 – Number of Tri Facilities in Missouri 2006 Reporting Year**



**Chart 1 – Total Number of TIER II Trends**

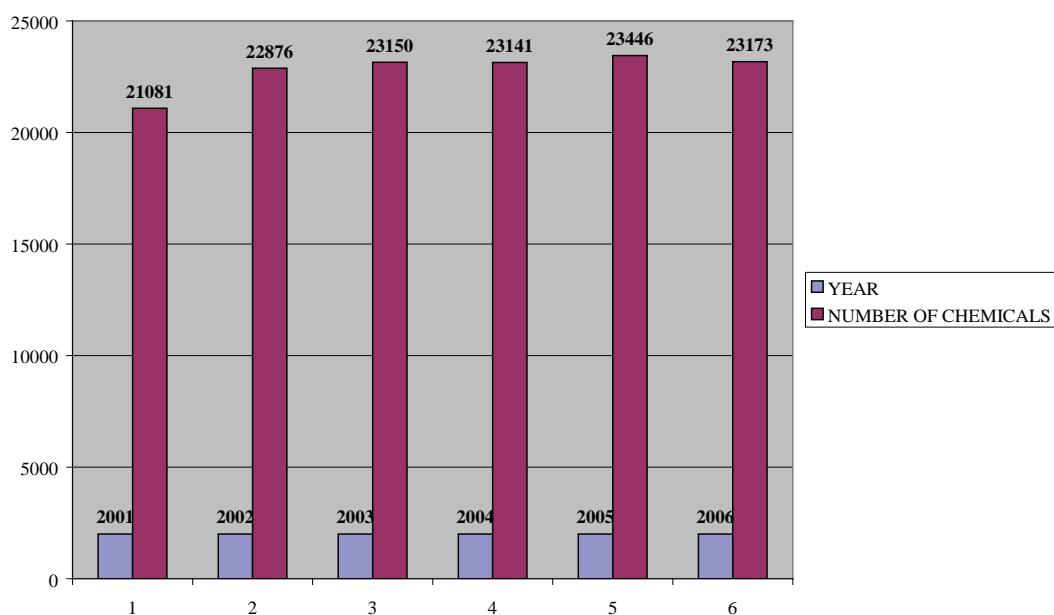


### Toxic Release Inventory Facilities:

SARA Title III requires owner/operators of facilities in the manufacturing sector (i.e., facilities with Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SIC) 20 though 39, which employ 10 or more full-time employees and which manufacture or process 25,000 pounds or more, or otherwise use 10,000 pounds or more, of any SARA Section 313-listed toxic chemical in the course of a calendar year to file the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory, also known as Form R. This form lists the amount of and methods by which toxic chemicals are released from a facility into the environment. Facilities must report the quantities of both routine and accidental releases of Section 313 chemicals, as well as the maximum amount of the Section 313 chemical on-site during the calendar year and the amount contained in waste transferred off-site. For the 2006 calendar reporting year, 7101 facilities submitted reports on 23,173 chemicals. The Department of Natural Resources is charged by the council to analyze the TRI data to determine significance, if any, to the population and the environment.

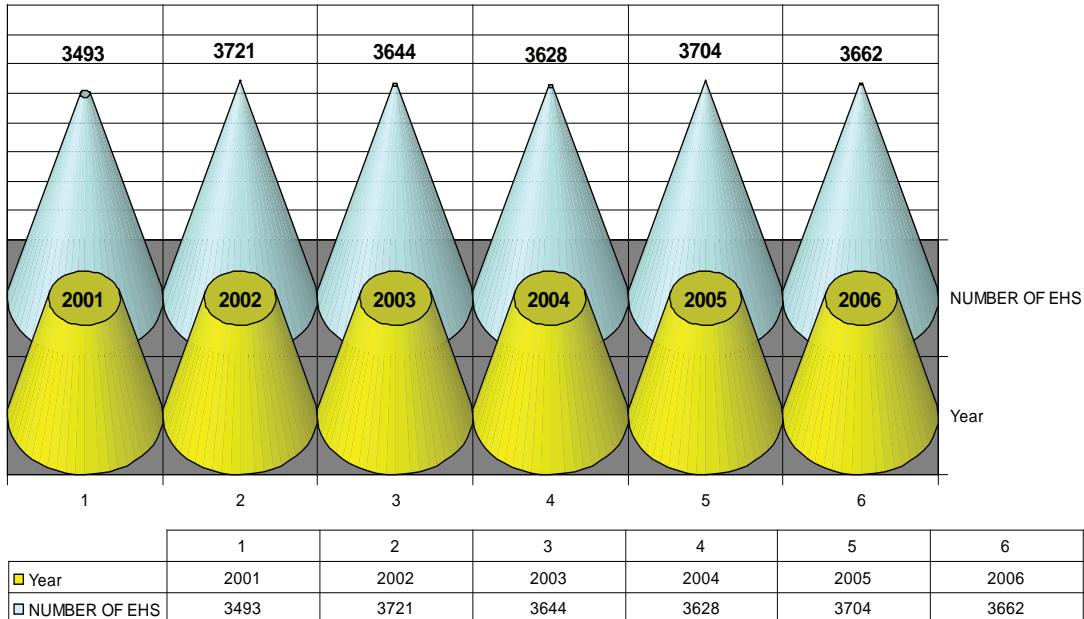
**Chart 2 – Total Number of Chemicals Reported 2001-2006**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF CHEMICALS REPORTING TRENDS**



### Chart 3 – Trends of EHS 2001-2006

NUMBER OF EHS 2001-2006



**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**  
exercises reinforce training  
and skills technicians need so  
responses become automatic  
during a real event.

# 2006 Highlights of the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program

The counties submitted their annual updated reports of their Hazardous Material Emergency Response Preparedness as required. The contents of these reports are specified and include "such other information as the MERC may deem necessary." During 2006, the counties reported on the status of their chemical safety programs as of the end of calendar year 2005, and their plans and proposed expenditures for 2006 and beyond. During 2006, on behalf of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), MERC reviewed and approved these updates and released \$422,712.04 in CEPF funds (not including grants) generated in 2005 for expenditures in accordance with the spending plans in the updates.

The annual grant from the Hazardous Material Response Fund was again administered in 2006. A total of \$197,814.66 was awarded to the counties that applied for eligible expenditures as outlined in the CEPF.

MERC provided \$72,060.35 to Missouri Division of Fire Safety in 2006 for hazardous Materials training. Additionally, the MERC provided 573 Awareness Training Manuals and 343 Operations Training Manuals.

MERC continued to carefully monitor chemical spills and releases in Missouri. Owners or operators of facilities which experienced off-site spills or releases of hazardous materials for follow up reports, addressing unknown or potential acute or chronic health risks to the general populace, and mitigating measures implemented to prevent future occurrences with the Department of Natural Resources and the MERC.

In 2005 and 2006, there were injuries reported to both responders and civilians. While significant reductions have been made, additional public education is recognized.

Calendar year 2006 was the twelfth year of a U.S. DOT Hazardous Material Emergency Preparedness Grant Program which provides funds passed through the MERC to the counties for the development of plans to respond to transportation related hazardous materials incidents, and for the training of emergency responders. In response to applications for the federal fiscal year 2006 grant funds.

\$229,728.98 was awarded to the 114 counties and City

of St. Louis for planning. During this period additional commodity study projects were initiated or upgraded in the county hazardous materials transported by vehicle, rail, pipeline, waterways, and air.



Chapter 11 continues to provide the mechanism to keep Missouri in compliance with federal law and for the development, funding, and maintenance of a comprehensive chemical safety program in our state. The cooperation of the business community and the dedicated efforts of the many emergency responders, planners, county commissioners, and agency personnel have all contributed to this effort which is vital to the awareness and public safety of the citizens of the state of Missouri.

# Missouri Emergency Response Commission

The federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, commonly referred to as SARA Title III required that the Governor of each State appoint a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to supervise and coordinate the activities of local emergency planning committees, and to establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information regarding hazardous substances in the community.

Pursuant to this federal legislation, Missouri Emergency Response Commission, which was established by 11CSR10-11.210 in 1988 and as amended in 1993 and 1995, consists of the director of the department of economic development, or his designee; the director of the department of natural resources, or his designee; the director of the department of public safety, or his designee; the director of the department of health and senior services, or his designee; six members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate; one to represent transporters of hazardous materials; one to represent Missouri industry; one to represent local government; one chief fire officer from a recognized fire department or fire protection district; one police officer of the rank of captain or above from a recognized county or municipal police department; and one to represent the general public and four members of the general assembly, two of whom shall be appointed by the speaker of the house and two of whom shall be appointed by the president pro tem of the senate. All members of the commission shall represent the general interest of the public and shall, to the extent practicable, have technical expertise in the emergency response field. No more than three members appointed by the governor shall be of the same political party. The terms of office for the members appointed by the governor shall be fours and until their successors are selected and qualified, except that, of those first appointed, two shall have a term of three years, two shall have a term of two years, and two will have a term of one year. There is no limitation on the number of terms an appointed member may serve. The governor may appoint a member for the remaining portion of the unexpired term created by a vacancy. The governor may remove any appointed member for cause.

2. All members of the commission shall serve without compensation for their duties, but shall be reimbursed for necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

3. The Missouri Emergency Response Commission in conjunction with the department shall:

(1) Carry out those responsibilities designated under sections 292.600 to 292.625 and implement sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, Public Law 99-499, as amended, and all rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, herein to be known as the Federal Act;

(2) Designate local emergency planning districts to facilitate preparation and implementation of emergency plans, appoint members of a local emergency planning committee for each local emergency planning district, support and coordinate the activities of such committees, review the emergency plans submitted by local emergency planning committees, and make recommendations to the local emergency planning committees regarding those plans;

(3) Establish a single filing point for all reports and filings that are required to be submitted to the commission under the provisions of sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the Federal Act;

(4) Accept, receive and administer grants or other funds or gifts from public and private agencies, including the federal government for the purpose of carrying out the functions and responsibilities enumerated in sections 292.600 to 292.625;

(5) Provide assistance to the local emergency planning committees for the purpose of carrying out the functions and responsibilities enumerated in sections 292.600 to



292.625 and the Federal Act by utilizing all available expertise both public and private, including, but not limited to, the departments of natural resources, public safety and health;

(6) Provide training to local emergency planning committees and other local officials to accomplish the purposes and objectives of the Federal Act and the provisions of sections 292.600 to 292.625. The department of public safety will coordinate the provisions of such training and periodically report to the commission on training activities;

(7) Enter into such agreements with other state agencies, local governments and other political subdivisions of the state, the federal government and other persons as is determined to be appropriate to implement the Federal Act and the provisions of sections 292.600 to 292.625;

(8) Allot funds as specified in section 292.604 to local emergency planning committees;

(9) Develop a data management system to store and retrieve information submitted under the provisions of sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the Federal Act. The commission and the department will provide assistance to local emergency planning committees and fire department will provide temporary assistance to local emergency planning committees and fire departments, fire protection districts, volunteer fire protection services and others to make this information readily available to them for planning and emergency response purposes.



# SARA Title III and An Overview

On October 17, 1986, President Reagan signed into law the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986* (SARA). One part of the SARA provisions is Title III: the *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986*. Title III established requirements for Federal, State and local governments, and industry regarding emergency planning and community right-to-know reporting on hazardous chemicals. The legislation builds upon the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program (CEPP), numerous state and local programs aimed at helping communities meet their responsibilities in regard to potential chemical emergencies, and the nationwide efforts of the Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Title III has four major segments: Emergency Planning (Sections 301, 302, 303), Emergency Notification (Section 304), Community Right-to-Know reporting requirements (Sections 311, 312), and Toxic Chemical Release Reporting – Emissions Inventory (Section 313). Other sections of this law provide for confidentiality of trade secrets (Section 322), public access to all reported information from facilities and emergency response plans (Section 324) and stringent enforcement provisions (Section 325).

## **Sections 301, 302, and 303: Emergency Planning**

The emergency planning sections are designed to enhance state and local government emergency preparedness and response capabilities through better coordination and planning, especially at the local level.

Title III requires that the governor of each state designate a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). In 1988, under 292.613 the Missouri Emergency Response Commission was established. The order also established a local emergency planning district and committee (LEPC) in each county of the Commonwealth.

11CSR-10-11.210 requires that the LEPC include elected county and municipal officials, police, fire, civil defense, public health professionals, environmental, hospital and transportation officials as well as representatives of facilities, community groups and the media. Members are appointed by the Commission upon nomination by the governing body of the county.

The LEPC's primary responsibility is to develop hazardous material emergency off-site response plans. In developing a plan, the LEPC evaluates the threat via available resources for responding to a potential accident.

Any facility that produces, uses or stores any of the Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) listed in EPA's "Title III List of Lists" in a quantity equal to or greater than the threshold planning quantity (TPQ) must meet all emergency-planning requirements. In addition, the MERC or the Governor can designate additional facilities, after public comment, to be subject to these requirements.

## **Section 304: Emergency Notification**

If a facility produces, uses, or stores one or more EPA-listed hazardous substances, it must immediately notify the LEPC and the Department of Natural Resources if there is a release of a listed hazardous substance that equals or exceeds the reportable quantity for that substance and which extends beyond the property boundaries of the facility or otherwise enters the environment.

The initial notification of a release can be by telephone, radio, or in person. Emergency notification requirements involving transportation incidents may be satisfied by dialing 9-1-1 by calling the operator to obtain the county's 24-hour contact number (usually the county emergency management agency). Content of the notification should be as detailed as possible to the extent known at the time. No delay in responding to the emergency should result, however.

Section 304 also requires a follow-up written emergency notice after the release. The follow-up notice or notices shall update information included in the initial notice and provide additional information on actual response actions taken, any known or anticipated chronic health risks associated with the release, advise regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals, and actions to mitigate or preclude future incidents.

## **Sections 311 and 312: Community Right- to- Know Reporting Requirements**

There are two Community Right-to-Know reporting requirements. Section 311 requires facilities which must prepare or have available Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazard communications regulations, to submit either copies of the MSDSs or a list of such substances to the State, the Local Emergency Planning Committee and the local fire company in whose area the facility is located. Section 312 applies to the same facilities required to report under Section 311. Missouri requires that chemical inventory forms (Tier II) be submitted annually by March 1 for the preceding calendar year. The Tier II form reports quantities of chemicals and storage locations. The forms submitted to the State, the Local Emergency Planning Committee and the local fire department providing services to the facility.

Tier II reporting requirements for extremely hazardous substances are 500 pounds or the RQ, whichever is less. For all other hazardous chemicals that require a MSDS, the reporting threshold is 10,000 pounds or more on site at any one time during the calendar year. The information submitted by facilities under Section 312 must generally be made available to the public by local and state governments during normal working hours.

## **Section 313: Toxic Chemical Release Reporting**

Section 313 of Title III requires EPA to establish an inventory of toxic chemical emissions from certain facilities. The purpose is to inform government officials and the public about releases of toxic chemicals into the environment. It also provides for assistance in research and in the development of regulations, guidelines and standards.

## **REVENUES**

11 CSR 10-11.250 established two funds, one at the county level which is for funding the Hazardous Material Emergency Preparedness funds for the Local Emergency Planning Committees. These are to be non-interest bearing, separate funds from general revenue and are to be utilized for Hazmat planning and training only. The second fund is the state Hazardous Materials funds which are a receiving point for not only the HMEP account, but the Tier II funds as well.

The Tier II funds are generated annually by chemical companies which have reporting requirements under SARA. These funds are received by the MERC, processed and reallocated back to the local jurisdictions. Ten percent (10%) is allocated to the State Fire Marshall's office to be utilized for Hazmat training to local responders. Sixty-five percent (65%) is returned to the counties respectively and twenty-five percent (25%) is retained by the MERC for administrative fees, LEPC planning and training on a state-wide level.

The state fund is a restricted revenue account used to carry out the purposes, goals and objectives of SARA Title III and the MERC hazardous material safety program. It consists of several different fee structures those being as low as \$50 for a retail petroleum facility to \$100 per chemical to a maximum of \$10,000 per company. There is a fee requirement for pipeline companies of \$250 per county that they travel.

Counties submit grant applications annually. All county hazardous material response preparedness assessments, their inclusive program descriptions and goals are reviewed by the MERC staff.

Additional information will be contained in the grant process for revenue under the "Grants" portion discussing the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Fund through Department of Transportation.



## Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)

Section 1 1001 of SARA Title III specifies that the LEPC shall be composed of the county emergency management coordinator, one county commissioner, and at least one person appointed from each of the following groups:

1. Local government elected officials
2. Law enforcement, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital and transportation personnel
3. Firefighting personnel
4. Civil defense and emergency management personnel
5. Broadcast and print media
6. Community Groups not affiliated with emergency service groups
7. Owners and operators of facilities subject to SARA Title III requirements

The LEPC elects a chairperson from its members. The county emergency management coordinator provides administrative support to the LEPC and has the lead responsibility for ensuring that the planning activities of the LEPC are coordinated with SARA Title III, and other applicable statutes and laws.

Table 3 lists the LEPC chairpersons of the 114 Missouri counties.

# Local Emergency Planning 2006 Committees

<i>LEPC County</i>	<i>LEPD</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Last Name</i>
Adair		Stan	East
Andrew		Roger	Latham
Atchison		Ronda	Wiley
Audrain		Greg	Weaver
Barry	Barry/Lawrence LEPD	David	Compton
Barton		Tom	Ryan
Bates		Tim	Young
Benton		Gary	England
Bollinger		Richard	Knaup
Boone		Scott	Olsen
Buchanan		William	Brinton
Butler	Ozark Foothills LEPD	Bob	Fredwell
Caldwell		Jim	Blades
Callaway			
Camden		Harold D.	Ward
Cape Girardeau SEMO Region LEPD		Richard	Knaup
Carroll		Harry	Barnett
Carter		Ken	Sanchez
Cass	Mid-America LEPD	Erin E.S.	Lynch
Cedar		Jesse D.	Taylor
Chariton		Brad	Morrison
Christian		Phil	Amtower
Clark		C.W.	Higbee
Clay	Mid-America LEPD	Erin E.S.	Lynch
Clinton		Arthur	McCarthy
Cole		Susan	Green
Cooper		Tom	White
Crawford	Meramec Regional	Tammy	Snodgrass
Dade		Bob	Kitsmiller
Dallas		Terry	Lane
Daviess		Zach	Johnson
Dekalb		Wayne	Ford
Dent	Meramec Regional	Tammy	Snodgrass
Douglas		Ron	Tost
Dunklin	Bootheel LEPD	Jeff	Riddle
Franklin		Robert E.	Dopp
Gasconade	Meramec Regional	Tammy	Snodgrass
Gentry		Robert F.	Crockett
Greene		Ryan	Nicholls

Grundy		John	Beier
Harrison		Phillip	Martz
Henry		Robert	Easton
Hickory		Lance	Hutton
Holt		John	Panning
Howard		William	Conrow
Howell	Howell/Oregon LEPD	Lloyd	Finklea
Iron	SEMO Region LEPD	Richard	Knaup
Jackson	Mid-America LEPD	Erin E.S.	Lynch
Jasper		John	Cooper
Jefferson		Paul W.	Mayer
Johnson		Doyle	Oxley
Knox		Jim	Roberston
Laclede		Jonathon	Ayres
Lafayette		Bob	Florence
Lawrence	Barry-Lawrence LEPD	Dave	Compton
Lewis		David L.	Keith
Lincoln		Kelly	Hardcastle
Linn		Jamie	Stallo
Livingston		Eva	Danner
Macon		Larry	Stacy
Madison	SEMO Regional LEPD	Richard	Knaup
Maries	Meramec Regional	Tammy	Snodgrass
Marion		Teya	Stice
McDonald		Michael	Hall
Mercer		Tony	Johnson
Miller		Barlow	Biggers
Mississippi	Bootheel LEPD	Jeff	Riddle
Moniteau		Kurt	Bleich
Monroe		Donald	Simpson
Montgomery		Bob	Bishop
Morgan		M.B.	Jones
New Madrid	Bootheel LEPD	Jeff	Riddle
Newton		Michael	Eads
Nodaway		Christy	Forney
Oregon	Howell-Oregon LEPD	Lloyd	Finklea
Osage	Meramec Regional	Tammy	Snodgrass
Ozark		David	Morrison
Pemiscot	Bootheel LEPD	Jeff	Riddle
Perry	SEMO Regional LEPD	Richard	Knaup
Pettis		Tim	Mosier
Phelps	Meramec Regional	Tammy	Snodgrass
Pike		Richard	Murray

Platte	Mid-America LEPD	Erin E.S.	Lynch
Polk		Rick	Lewis
Pulaski		Lawson S.	Smith
Putnam		Dave	Compton
Ralls		Teya	Stice
Randolph		Daryl	Rasmussen
Ray	Mid-American LEPD	Erin E.S.	Lynch
Reynolds		Renee	Horn
Ripley	Ozark Foothills LEPD	Bob	Fredwell
Saline		Becky	Plattner
Schuylerville		Robert	Aldridge
Scotland		Bryan	Whitney
Scott	Bootheel LEPD	Jeff	Riddle
Shannon		Tony	Orchard
Shelby		Vernon	Cash
St. Charles		Rodney C.	Zerr
St. Clair		John	Christiansen
St. Francois	SEMO Regional LEPD	Richard	Knaup
St. Louis		Robert C.	Young
St. Louis City		Vince	Stehlin
Ste. Genevieve	SEMO Region LEPD	Richard	Knaup
Stoddard	Bootheel LEPD	Jeff	Riddle
Stone		Thomas	Martin
Sullivan		Rick	Gardner
Taney		Chris	Berndt
Texas		Tom	Borda
Vernon			
Warren		Mike	Daniels
Washington	Meramec Regional	Tammy	Snodgrass
Wayne	Ozark Foothills LEPD	Bob	Fredwell
Webster		Wayne	Turner
Worth		Pat	Kobbe
Wright		Glenn	Adler

*Friday, July 13, 2007*

## Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning (HMEP)

The Federal Hazardous Material Transportation Law specifies that the Secretary of Transportation cannot allow the award of training grants unless the State or Territory, receiving such grants has certified that it will commit to maintaining or increasing the non-Federal expenditures for such activities, agrees to make available grant funds to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC's); and certifies compliance with Sections 301 and 303 of the Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). The HMEP Grant is based off of the Federal highway miles in the applying county. In 2006 Missouri Emergency Response Commission distributed a total of \$197,814.66 between 114 counties and St. Louis City.

## Hazardous Material Emergency Response Preparedness Reports

On an annual basis, the State Emergency Management Agency Training and Exercise division has requested survey information from every jurisdiction and discipline in the state. This training needs assessment ranks various issues including hazardous materials recognition and response in an effort to determine protocol and direction for training throughout the state.

## Hazardous Material Incident Response Capability

SARA Title III created the information base on the nature and location of the chemical hazard and the requirement for off-site planning. The logical state extension of this knowledge is to develop a response capability to address the recognized hazards.

The Fire Marshals Office established a program to certify hazardous material response Awareness and Operations level training. The guidelines for certification not only follow NFPA guidelines but OSHA 1910.120 and EPA adopted the OSHA regulations in 40 CFR 311.



The Spill Bill in Missouri provides a number of benefits to state-certified hazmat response teams. These include cost recovery, protection from civil liability, grants to support training and equipment purchases, and consideration for reduced premiums for insurance.

## Emergency Notifications and Incidents

Since the passage of SARA Title III, facilities which produce, use or store hazardous chemicals must notify the public through the county emergency dispatch center and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources if an accidental release of a hazardous substance meets or exceeds a designated reportable quantity (RQ), and affects or has the potential to affect persons and/or the environment outside the plant. SARA Title III also requires a written follow-up report to the MERC and the county. Written follow-up reports on accidental releases are maintained at the county and the state and are available to the public as part of the community right-to-know provisions of SARA Title III.

## Hazardous Materials Training Activities for 2006

Local fire fighters and Local Emergency Planning Committees reported to the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) the number of responders trained in Hazardous Materials Response Awareness Level and Hazardous Materials Response Operations Level courses.

For the time period of January 1 to December 31, 2006 there were

Thirty-five (35) Hazardous Materials Response Awareness Level courses reported with 573 total responders trained and twenty-four (24) Hazardous Materials Response Operations Level courses reported with 343 total responders trained.

These courses were completed statewide and were offered to Fire, Police, Emergency Medical Services, and as a refresher course for hazmat responders.

10% of the Chemical Emergency Planning Funds are utilized to support Fire Safety Hazardous Material trainings.

Missouri has invested significant portions of its FY 1999 through 2006 funding to further develop a statewide Homeland Security Regional Response System (HS RRS) to respond to CBRNE events. This System focuses on sustaining and enhancing First Responders' abilities to respond to CBRNE incidents. Overall capabilities have been enhanced through coordinated planning and development of new response protocols, equipment, training, and exercises. CBRNE activities focus on detection, presumptive identification, qualitative/ quantitative analysis, and decontamination.

The FY 2006 Homeland Security Grant Investment allowed the State to move from a statewide system of 28 Homeland Security Response Teams (HSRT) to a Homeland Security Regionalized Response System, comprised of 9 regions plus the two major metropolitan areas of Kansas City and St. Louis.



The benefits produced by the regionalization process are as follows:

- 1) Together, teams in each region can determine current capabilities and allow resources to be shared to address threats and risks.
- 2) Teams identified their current level of operation, and what training, equipment, and resource needs are in the Region via NIMS Resource typing;
- 3) Funding priorities are being established to support teams with lesser resources to maintain multiple, high level capabilities.
- 4) Baselines are being developed for intra and inter regional capability to assure allocations go to the highest risk/threat areas.
- 5) Coordination and collaboration efforts are being established to assist jurisdictions/agencies to understand and define their respective roles in a major event.

An objective of the Homeland Security Regional Response System is to achieve Type II status for Haz-mat, SWAT, EMS, and bomb squads supporting this program in each Region. This investment of Homeland Security grant funds will help provide the equipment necessary to achieve this objective.

The HS RRS Executive Steering Committee provides guidance, technical assistance and connectivity between the state and individual regional asset teams for the System. This committee is composed of primary and alternate representatives elected by each of the Regions plus Kansas City and St. Louis areas. This committee also receives input and guidance from the other CBRNE/WMD stakeholders in Missouri, including Department of Natural Resources, Office of the Fire Marshal, State

Emergency Management Agency, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Department of Health and Senior Services, as well as the FBI Bomb Technicians and FBI WMD Coordinators in Missouri. This committee meets on a quarterly basis to provide guidance to the state on the most effective structure, policies and principles in preparing for and responding to CBRNE/WMD incidents in Missouri. This group ensures that the information to complete each Milestone has been provided. These individuals are the subject matter experts and as such, can provide the state with the detailed information on our CBRNE/WMD preparedness strengths and weaknesses.

In addition to the HS RRS assets, numerous other state and local assets such as local public safety bomb squads and hazmat teams, who are not part of the RSS, support a seamless CBRNE detection and response capability in Missouri, but often fall under a management structure outside of DPS. Through the Governor's Homeland Security Advisory Council and the Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committee, the Office of Homeland Security has accepted the responsibility of insuring all CBRNE investments are in line with the threat/risk and all investments fall under a strategy consistent with the state's Homeland Security Strategic Plan.





# CBRNE/WMD Regional Response System and Missouri HazMat Teams

## *Region A*

### HazMat Team

Clay County/Northland Fire Chiefs Association  
Kansas City Fire Dept.  
Tri-District-Central Jackson, Ft. Osage, Sni Valley  
Lee's Summit Fire Dept.  
Whiteman Air Force Base Fire Dept.  
Sedalia/Pettis County

Chief Bill Stewart  
Chief Richard Dyer  
Assistant Chief Greg Hook  
Chief Tom Solberg  
Senior Mst. Sgt. Jodie McKanna  
Bat. Chief Greg Harrell

### CBRNE/WMD Regional Response System

Region A (Rural/Non-UASI)  
❖ Primary POC  
Region A (KC UASI)  
❖ Primary POC

Karen Eagleson  
Fire Command

## *Region B*

### HazMat Team

Kirksville/Adair County HazMat

Assistant Chief Randy Behrens

### CBRNE/WMD Regional Response System

Region B  
❖ Primary POC

Tim King

## **Region C**

### **HazMat Team**

- ❖ St. Charles/Warren County HazMat
- ❖ St. Louis County HazMat
- ❖ St. Louis City Fire Dept. HazMat
- ❖ Jefferson County HazMat
- ❖ Franklin County HazMat

Assistant Chief Rob Wylie  
Chief William Brandes  
Chief Sherman George  
Brian Council  
Chief W.H. "Bill" Halmich

### **CBRNE/WMD Regional Response System**

Region C (UASI and Rural)

- ❖ Primary POC

Bill Brandes

## **Region D**

### **HazMat Team**

- ❖ Springfield Fire Dept. HazMat
- ❖ Logan-Rogersville Fire Protection Dist. HazMat
- ❖ Joplin Fire Dept. HazMat

Chief Dan Whisler  
Chief Richard Stirts  
Dept. Chief Bob Moris

### **CBRNE/WMD Regional Response System**

Region D

- ❖ Primary POC

David Hall

## **Region E**

### **HazMat Team**

Southeast Missouri HazMat  
Ozark Regional WMD/HazMat Organization

Chief Brad Golden  
Chief Randy Hastings

### **CBRNE/WMD Regional Response System**

Region B

- ❖ Primary POC

Jim Hailey

## **Region F**

### **HazMat Team**

- ❖ Missouri Task Force 1 USAR
- ❖ Boone County Fire Protection District HazMat
- ❖ Columbia Fire Dept. HazMat
- ❖ Cole County Emergency Response Team
- ❖ Camden Co. HazMat

Chief Steve Paulsell  
Chief Steve Paulsell  
Chief William Margraf  
Chief Mike Rackers  
Ops. Chief Kevin Hurtubise

### **CBRNE/WMD Regional Response System**

Region B

- ❖ Primary POC

Mike Rackers

**Region G**

**HazMat Team**

- ❖ West Plains Fire Dept. Chief Tim Bean

**CBRNE/WMD Regional Response System**

Region G

- ❖ Primary POC Tim Bean

**Region H**

**HazMat Team**

No Teams Available

**CBRNE/WMD Regional Response System**

Region H

- ❖ Primary POC Brian Carter

**Region I**

**HazMat Team**

- ❖ Rolla Fire & Rescue Regional HazMat Chief Robert Williams
- ❖ Ft. Leonard Wood Fire Dept. Chief Bob Woody
- ❖ Pulaski Co. LEPC/St. Robert Fire Dept. HazMat Chief Chuck Fraley
- ❖ Lebanon Fire Dept./Laclede co. Hazardous ResponseTeam Chief Sam Schneider

**CBRNE/WMD Regional Response System**

Region I

- ❖ Primary POC Robert Williams

***State of Missouri 24 hour numbers***

**SEMA Duty Officer** 573-751-2748

**MIAC** 573-526-6310



MERC STAFF: Executive Director Dawn Warren,  
Heather Upton, Tina Brown, and Patricia Dulle



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